

IN THE CLAIMS:

Amend the claims to read as indicated below.

1. - 24. (canceled)

25. (currently amended) A method for delivering a defibrillation shock using a defibrillator, the method comprising the steps of:

- (a) having the defibrillator initiate a cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval;
- (b) ~~charging the defibrillator prior to an end of the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval, analyzing the ECG signal for signal corruption and, if a cessation or absence of CPR precordial compressions is indicated by substantially no signal corruption;~~
- (c) analyzing an ECG signal prior to the end of the originally initiated cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval to determine if a defibrillation shock is needed; and,
- (d) delivering a defibrillation shock ~~after the end of the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval~~ if the analyzing step (c) indicates that a defibrillation shock is needed.

26. (currently amended) The method of Claim 25, wherein step (c) includes ~~analyzing the ECG signal for signal corruption~~ charging the defibrillator prior to the end of the originally initiated cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval ~~and, if there is substantially no signal corruption, delivering the defibrillation shock if needed.~~

27. (currently amended) The method of Claim 25, wherein step (c) includes determining whether a disturbance associated with the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval is detected; and, if there is substantially no disturbance, delivering the defibrillation shock if needed.

28. (previously presented) The method of Claim 25, further comprising the step of notifying an operator of the defibrillator prior to delivering the defibrillation shock.

29. (currently amended) The method of Claim 25, wherein the defibrillation shock is provided about 10 seconds or less after the ~~end of the cardio-pulmonary resuscitation (CPR) interval~~ cessation of precordial compressions.

30. - 45. (withdrawn)

46. (new) A method for delivering a defibrillation shock using a defibrillator, the method comprising the steps of:

prompting a start of a CPR therapy interval;

detecting an indication of CPR precordial compression cessation during the CPR therapy interval; and,

arming the AED for defibrillation shock delivery based on the detected cessation of precordial compressions detected during the CPR therapy interval.

47. (new) The method of Claim 46, wherein the arming step is complete in less than about 10 seconds from detection of the cessation of precordial compressions.

48. (new) The method of Claim 46, wherein the indication is based upon a predetermined end of the CPR therapy interval.

49. (new) The method of Claim 48, wherein the arming step includes initiating a charging of the high voltage energy source prior to the predetermined end of the CPR therapy interval.

50. (new) The method of Claim 48, wherein the arming step includes completing a charging of a high voltage energy source of the defibrillator prior to the predetermined end of the CPR therapy interval.

51. (new) The method of Claim 48, further comprising the steps of:
obtaining an ECG signal from the ECG detector prior to the predetermined end of the CPR therapy interval; and
determining whether the ECG signal is corrupted by CPR activity, wherein the arming step is further based on determining an uncorrupted ECG signal.

52. (new) The method of Claim 46, wherein the indication of CPR cessation includes a signal generated by CPR activity.

53. (new) The electrotherapy method of Claim 52, further comprising the steps of:
obtaining an ECG signal from the ECG detector prior to the CPR cessation; and
determining whether the ECG signal is uncorrupted by CPR activity; wherein the
arming step is further based on the determining step.

54. (new) A method for delivering a defibrillation shock using a defibrillator, the
method comprising the steps of:

coupling a plurality of sensors to the patient's body to detect physiological signals of
the patient;

initiating a predetermined CPR therapy interval during which precordial
compressions are to be administered to the patient;

monitoring a physiological signal received from at least one of the sensors to detect a
cessation of precordial compression administration prior to the end of the predetermined CPR
therapy interval;

upon detecting a cessation of precordial compression administration prior to the end
of the predetermined therapy interval, obtaining ECG signals from a plurality of the sensors;

analyzing the obtained ECG signals to determine whether a defibrillation shock is
needed; and

if the analyzing step determines that a defibrillation shock is needed, delivering a
defibrillation shock to the patient through a plurality of the sensors.

55. (new) The method of Claim 54, wherein one of the sensors detects a signal
indicative of patient movement due to CPR motion,

wherein the signal indicative of patient movement is used in the detecting step.

56. (new) The method of Claim 54, wherein one of the sensors detects a signal indicative of ECG signal corruption from CPR activity,

wherein the signal indicative of ECG signal corruption is used in the detecting step.

57. (new) The method of Claim 54, further comprising the step of initiating charging of a high voltage energy source prior to the predetermined end of the predetermined CPR therapy interval.